

★ 5PTRWM

Alaska

Comprehensive System of Student Assessment

Standards Based Assessments

Grade 5

Reading ★ Writing ★ Mathematics
Practice Test Book



Spring 2012

Alaska Department of Education & Early Development

Name: _____

READING

READING—SAMPLE QUESTIONS

Directions

Read the Sample Passage and Sample Questions A and B. Mark your answer to Sample A on page 3 in your practice test answer booklet. Fill in the circle that goes with the answer you choose. Be sure to fill in the circle completely and make your mark heavy and dark. If you want to change your answer, completely erase the mark you made before making a new mark. For Sample B, write your answer on the lines provided on page 3 in your practice test answer booklet.

SAMPLE PASSAGE

Pedaling his bike quickly to catch up with the others, Nick called out, “Wait up for me!”

The trio of Marta, Peter, and Tasha turned around when they heard their friend, Nick, calling. They all lived in the same neighborhood and were riding their bikes over to the community center. It was the day of the annual community center sale, and Peter and Tasha had volunteered to work in the food stand selling hotdogs, popcorn, and lemonade. Nick was going to help carry packages for people. Because she wanted to be a photographer someday, Marta was going to take pictures at the event. She hoped one of the pictures would be printed in *The Watertown Weekly*.

After Nick caught up, the four friends hurried to the community center. As they entered, volunteers were busy at the many tables and booths in the community center’s gymnasium.

“I sure hope this sale is successful,” said Tasha as they walked past the broken scoreboard that was missing light bulbs and no longer kept accurate score.

“Me too,” agreed Nick. “Ever since they took out the basketball hoops, I haven’t had any place to bring my younger brother and sister to play.”

“I heard that we might also be able to get new books,” said Tasha.

Suddenly a voice came over the loudspeaker announcing the start of the sale.

“We had better get to work!” exclaimed Marta.

READING

Sample A

What is Marta doing at the community center sale?

- A selling food
- B taking pictures
- C carrying packages
- D making announcements

Sample B

Turn to page 3 in your answer booklet to complete Sample B.



READING

Read the passage about two friends. Then, answer the questions that follow.

Moving Day

“Just be back in time for dinner around 6:30 or so,” said Kathy’s mother, peering into her eyes. “You know how your father likes to eat dinner on time.” Kathy quickly started toward the street but did not jump off of the small ledge near the end of the sidewalk. She knew that Alex, her fluffy dog, could not keep up when she took off too fast.

Kathy and Alex had a bounce in their step today, and the two trotted merrily down the street, carefully hugging the side of the street to avoid traffic. “Stay as close to the side as you can,” her father had said in his most serious voice. “Alex is a small dog, and you aren’t a whole lot bigger than he is,” he said, grinning. “That makes it hard for cars to see you, especially once it starts getting dark outside.”

As Kathy and Alex plodded down the street, she thought about Monica and her mother. They always had happy expressions on their faces when Kathy and Alex arrived each Saturday for a snack and some playtime. She wondered what would be on the menu today, muffins or banana bread. The banana bread was her favorite.

Suddenly, Kathy felt a sharp pull on the leash and saw Alex staring in the direction of a gray cat under an old truck. “Cool it, Alex, we’re almost there,” she said, trying to comfort him. She knew that Alex was afraid of cats but that he always tried to act tough around them. The thought brought a smile to her face.

She gave Alex a gentle pull and they were off again.

Rounding the last curve to her friend’s familiar house, she noticed something not so familiar. It was a large, yellow truck parked in Monica’s driveway. Two men in blue jumpsuits were steadily carting and loading boxes up a long ramp to the truck and then rolling back inside the house for another load. Kathy felt confused. She was pretty sure that this was a moving truck, and that could mean only one thing. Monica was moving away to some faraway place, for sure, and this might be the last time she and Alex would be walking over to share food and visit with their friend. She remembered the last time a friend moved away, and the painful memory of it left a hollow feeling in her stomach.

Walking through the front yard, heading straight toward the door, she was unable to shake the thought from her mind. She knew that Monica would be happy to see her and Alex and that she probably wasn’t feeling too excited about moving. Kathy decided it was probably all right to knock a bit and announce her arrival, before letting herself in the front door. One of the men was rolling a stack of boxes down the hallway toward her when she heard Monica’s voice. Monica’s head popped out of a nearby room. “Kathy, you made it! I almost forgot you were coming. Mom asked me to help with some of the packing. Hey, Mom!” she yelled, “Kathy’s here!”

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“What’s going on, Monica? I didn’t know that you were moving. You could have told me,” Kathy said with a frown.

“I told you awhile back that we were going to move in June. I just didn’t know exactly when. Anyway, Dad said that even though our new house is kind of far away, we could still hang out together on Saturdays. There’s a park not far from our new house, and he said we can pack a picnic and all meet there on Saturday afternoons.”

This sounded like fun to Kathy, and that hollow feeling in her stomach started to ease. Monica’s mother walked in with three sandwich bags containing small slices of banana bread. She handed two to Kathy and one to Monica.

“Hey, why don’t I get two?” asked Monica.

Her mother gave her a sharp look. “I just thought a little extra bread might make Kathy feel better.”

“Thanks, Mrs. Greenfield,” responded Kathy. “Banana bread is my favorite!”

“You’re welcome, Kathy. Why don’t you girls head to the back porch to play for a while? This house is such a mess now, the porch may be the only place you can find.”

“Thanks, Mom,” said Monica, and the two girls headed down the hall, Alex trailing behind.

1. As used in the passage, which is the **best** meaning for the word hugging?
 - A putting one’s arms around something
 - B jumping over something
 - C staying close to something
 - D pushing past something

2. According to the passage, why does Kathy smile when Alex encounters the cat?
 - A Kathy knows that Alex is afraid of cats.
 - B Kathy thinks Alex might chase the cat.
 - C Kathy thinks that the cat will follow her.
 - D Kathy likes cats and wishes she had one.

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3. Which word is a synonym for “familiar” as it is used in the passage?
- A new
 - B strange
 - C known
 - D unusual
4. How does Kathy feel when she sees the moving truck in Monica’s driveway?
- A She is confused and upset that Monica may be leaving.
 - B She is afraid that Monica does not like her anymore.
 - C She is relieved that Monica is going somewhere new.
 - D She is happy that Monica will live closer.
5. According to the passage, what will most likely happen after Monica moves away?
- A Kathy’s father will walk Alex.
 - B Kathy and Monica will see each other at the park on Saturdays.
 - C Monica will make new friends, because she is far away from Kathy.
 - D Monica’s mother will stop baking banana bread and muffins for her.

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6. Mrs. Greenfield can **best** be described as
- A curious.
 - B indignant.
 - C stubborn.
 - D understanding.
7. What is Kathy's main problem in the passage?
- A She forgets that Monica is moving.
 - B She must protect her dog from a cat.
 - C She must walk to Monica's new house.
 - D She cannot be home in time for dinner.

READING

Read the passage about owls. Then, answer the questions that follow.

How Do Owls Hunt at Night?

by Edna Manning

There's a faint rustle in the dead leaves on the forest floor. A tiny mouse stops and peers around in the dim starlight, listening carefully. Without a sound, an owl swoops from the night sky. Amidst a swirl of leaves, the mouse becomes the owl's midnight snack.

Although some owls hunt during the day, most prefer to hunt at night. Nocturnal animals, such as owls, foxes, deer, and cats, have huge eyeballs that help to gather as much light as possible. The eye of the snowy owl is just as large as an adult human eye but is in a much smaller skull. If our eyes were that large for our body size, they'd be as big as oranges!

An owl also has excellent eyesight because its eyes face forward. This gives it very good binocular vision, meaning the view it sees with both eyes overlaps, just as a human's does. This kind of vision allows the owl to see three-dimensional objects, helping it figure out the distance from its perch on the tree to the mouse below. Owls can also shift focus from close up to far away very quickly. They can zoom in on a mouse 200 yards away.

Since the owl can't move its eyes in its sockets, it can look only straight ahead. An owl, however, has a very long and flexible neck. It can turn its head so far back it can see what's going on behind it without moving its body. In fact, an owl can move its head a full 270 degrees.

An owl's eyes are also good at making use of very little light. Some, like the

tawny owl, can see in light 100 times less bright than we can. The opening in the eye that lets in the light is called a pupil. At night the owl's pupils open very wide to let in as much light as possible. This results in a larger "picture" being made on the retina at the back of the eye. Think of the retina as the film in a camera where the picture is made.

The retina is made up of tiny cells called rods and cones that are sensitive to light. Cones react to bright light and colors. Rod cells are used in dim light for seeing at night, but they don't provide the ability to see color. For example, try finding a particular color of T-shirt in a dark closet. Pretty tough to do. Nocturnal animals, such as owls, have more rods than cones, so they see well at night, but without much color. They don't need to know if the mouse is brown or gray.

Another feature of an owl's eyes that helps it make use of low light is called eyeshine. Have you noticed how the eyes of a cat or deer seem to glow at night? They, like the owl, have a mirrorlike layer called a tapetum behind the retina. Some light entering the eye passes through the retina without being absorbed by the cells. The tapetum reflects the light back into the eyes, giving the cells of the retina a second chance to absorb it. Even a small amount of light shining into the eyes will make them look like they're glowing. Whales, sharks, crocodiles, fruit-eating bats, and some snakes and birds also have this eyeshine.

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Some people think owls can't see well during the day, but this isn't true. Just as the pupils in our eyes adjust to the amount of light entering them, so do the owls' pupils. However, most animals that are active both during the day and at night have pupils that open very wide at night

and close tight during the day to protect the sensitive cells from bright sunlight.

Many animals, including owls, combine their ability to see at night with their other keen senses to hunt and to avoid being hunted.

8. Why does the author compare human eyes to oranges?

- A to show how big humans' pupils can be
- B to suggest how big an owl's eyes can be
- C to show how color changes the eyes
- D to explain how binocular vision works

9. Why is binocular vision important to the owl?

- A It helps the owl to judge distances.
- B It shines light back into the owl's eyes.
- C It allows the owl to see objects in color.
- D It protects the owl's retinas.

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10. What does the phrase zoom in on mean?
- A to locate
 - B to fly quickly
 - C to reach out for
 - D to move straight ahead
11. As used in the passage, what does the word flexible mean?
- A staying straight
 - B bending easily
 - C increasing size
 - D withstanding pain
12. What will most likely happen when an owl enters a dark part of the woods?
- A Its pupils will open wider.
 - B Its eyeshine will disappear.
 - C Its cone cells will increase.
 - D Its eyeballs will become smaller.

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13. According to the passage, what is the main reason an owl's pupils close during the day?
- A to rest up for seeing at night
 - B to keep its eyes safe from the sun
 - C to keep from seeing other animals
 - D to allow its other senses to work harder
14. This passage was mainly written to
- A persuade people to help owls.
 - B tell a story about a family of owls.
 - C describe the different types of owls.
 - D explain how owls' eyes work in the dark.

Turn to page 4 in your answer booklet to complete question 15.

READING

Read the passage about a nighttime journey. Then, answer the questions that follow.

Night

by Jan Bourdeau Waboose

It is late, but I am not tired. Not tonight.

The bright moon is a huge pearly shell hanging in the night sky. A million stars like tiny fireflies light our way. It is quiet.

I point my chin up as far as I can and howl at the moon. The sound echoes back. Eyes wide, I scan the sky in the four directions. The warm evening breeze brushes my face like a moth's wings. It plays with my hair. As I walk, I feel the sweetgrass sweeping against my legs. My nostrils fill with its sweet odor. It is the same as the smell of the sweetgrass basket Grandfather made for me. I shall make one too, someday. But not tonight.

Grandfather's voice breaks the silence. "Have you found it yet?"

"Yes, I see it there." My arm shoots up, finger pointing high.

Grandfather chuckles. "Noshen, your finger could be pointing to a thousand stars, but there is only one North Star. When you spot the Big Dipper you'll always find the North Star. Remember this when you are in the woods."

We cross the open field and stand at the door of the forest. The tall, dark shadows of the pines against the night sky look like animal shapes to me.

I have waited a long time for this. I have been in the bush with Grandfather many times, but not at night. I know

that this is his special place. Night is his favorite time, and so it is mine.

Grandfather has told me that I must have the night eyes of an owl, a nose as keen as a bear's, and ears as sharp as a wolf's. I do. I am ready.

I can barely see his dark shadow entering the woods. Quickly, I follow. I feel a strange chill beneath my jacket, but it is not cold. The air in the forest is damp and smells of cedar roots, spruce needles, and fishing worms. The thick arms of the huge trees block out the moonlight. I try to use my owl eyes, but they are not working very well. I feel the forest's floor with my moccasins and lift my feet high with each step so I will not stumble over fallen branches.

I cannot hold my silence and excitement any more. "Mishomis," I whisper, "when will we see the night animals? Where are they?"

He does not stop to answer, and his shadow in front of me moves quickly. I imagine that Grandfather is a bear or a moose traveling these woods in the dark. Yet he moves too swiftly and silently for either of these large animals. I quicken my pace and follow close behind him.

Suddenly, a bone-chilling howl pierces the silence. I gasp and whirl around. I am able to see now in the blackness. There are two yellow eyes, staring, looking right at me. I hear the heavy panting of this night animal.

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I am trembling. I try to turn in Grandfather's direction but cannot. My moccasins stick to the earth's floor like tree sap; they will not move. My arms feel pinned to my sides. But my owl eyes clearly see large yellow teeth, and I can smell the stale breath.

I want to shout out, *I don't want to be here*. But the words are not there. Neither is Grandfather.

So I speak without sound, *Mishomis, where are you? Can you not see me? Do you not hear this night animal? Mishomis, where are you?*

Then I hear his low familiar voice. "Noshen, do not move. Stay very still. The wolves will not harm you."

Wolves. I can't believe my ears. Is this really happening?

"Be brave. Show no fear. They mean you no harm. Stand very tall and straight and do not turn your back to them."

I can hardly hear Grandfather speaking. I try to be brave. Slowly, pulling my shoulders back I stretch my body as tall as I can. My eyes widen. There in front of me are several shaded figures, all with yellow eyes and yellow teeth, staring at me. A pack of timber wolves. The leader is still, ears pricked forward, tail and head held high.

I wish with all my might. *Go away. Please go away.*

It seems that a long time has passed. The wolves have not moved, and neither have I. Just as I am sure that my body will shake, the leader slowly, silently backs up. He holds his silver-furred throat high and gives one quick, eerie howl at the moon.

As quickly as they appeared, they are gone, hidden by the cloak of the shadowy woods.

I can hear myself panting. I cannot stand up another moment. And then I feel Grandfather's strong arms around me, holding me tight. They are warm and comforting. I am safe here.

I hear Grandfather's soothing voice. "My brave Noshen, you are strong and growing wise. Do not fear, but respect the wolves. They are like our ancestors, moving freely about the land with their families. The wolves have welcomed you, for you too are a night animal in these woods."

I can barely keep my eyes open as I climb onto Grandfather's back for the walk out of the forest. He moves as though I am not heavy, yet I know I must be.

"Mishomis," I yawn, "can we come back tomorrow night?"

I hear his chuckle trail across the open field of sweetgrass.

READING

16. Read the following sentence from the passage.

“The bright moon is a huge pearly shell hanging in the night sky.”

This is an example of

- A alliteration.
 - B symbol.
 - C dialogue.
 - D metaphor.
17. Noshen says that someday he will
- A make a sweetgrass basket.
 - B learn the names of the stars.
 - C visit the woods in the daytime.
 - D become a night animal in the woods.
18. What does Noshen do to avoid falling?
- A stays still
 - B lifts his feet
 - C holds his head high
 - D stays in the open field

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19. Mishomis is another name for
- A a bright star.
 - B the lead wolf.
 - C a forest animal.
 - D the grandfather.
20. Noshen and his grandfather go to the woods at night to
- A hear the wolves howl.
 - B smell the sweetgrass.
 - C see the night animals.
 - D feel the warm breeze.

READING

21. What does Noshen imagine his grandfather to be?

- A owl
- B lion
- C moose
- D coyote

22. The passage is told from the point of view of

- A Noshen.
- B the wolf.
- C Mishomis.
- D the moose.

READING

The next several pages contain a poem and a passage about animals. Read the poem and answer the questions that follow. Then, read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Mud Mysteries

by Ann Cooper

Creatures came
since the last rain
and left their
pond-bank messages
in code.

Who, with fan-fold
webby toes,
wandered along
the ripply shore
poking holes galore?

Who, with paws
like babies' hands,
imprinted a wild design
in mud, and left a heap
of crawdad claws?

Who made a track
from woods to water's
edge and back,
leaving deep double dents
like tiny hearts?

READING

23. The author compares paws to
- A toes.
 - B dents.
 - C hands.
 - D claws.
24. As used in the poem, what does the word imprinted mean?
- A colored
 - B created
 - C returned
 - D imagined
25. Which question is the reader of the poem left wondering about?
- A Who went walking by?
 - B How are the codes made?
 - C Why are the messages left?
 - D Where are the mud mysteries?
26. What does the author know about the messages?
- A The messages are all the same size.
 - B Each message comes from a crawdad.
 - C The messages were all made at the same time.
 - D Each message is made by a different creature.

READING

Tips for Seeing Animal Tracks

by Kim A. Cabrera

Helpful Hints

One important thing to remember when following tracks is to keep the print between you and the sun. This way, the light casts shadows in the print and makes it stand out from the surrounding soil. You can use a mirror to reflect light into a track so you can see its details better. A flashlight also works well in low light conditions. You can even track at night using a flashlight!

Following Trails

The idea of tracking an animal is to follow the trail to learn as much as you can from it. It's best to stay on the trail and try your best to find every print at first. This is how you learn to see the more difficult tracks. If you force yourself to stay on the trail and find every print, you'll be surprised at how quickly your skill improves.

One useful aid to help you follow a difficult trail is a tracking stick. This is simply a stick about three feet long on which you have marked the measurement of the animal's stride. Stride is the distance from the heel of one print to the heel of the next. You can also mark the measurement of the print itself to be sure you're following the right trail. You may want to use rubber bands as markers since they are easy to move. Or, you can carve a notch in the stick to mark the measurement. An old ski pole makes a good tracking stick, but in a pinch, you can usually find branches lying on the ground. To use the tracking stick, hold it

at the point where the stride measurement is marked. Hold this over the heel of the last identifiable print. Now, sweep the point in an arc and look where it points for evidence of a track. Sometimes, you may have to look for very subtle clues, such as broken pine needles, bruised blades of grass, or overturned and dislodged pebbles. Look closely and you will see it.

Other Signs

Animals leave signs of their passage in addition to tracks. These include chewed or bruised vegetation, droppings, scratches in tree bark, hairs snagged on branches or in bark, rubbings on trees, gnawed bones, feathers, dens, burrows, and nests. You may also find well-worn trails and runways through the grass that many animals use regularly. These signs may not be obvious at first, but with practice, you will see them.

Where to Find Tracks

When you're first beginning to learn tracking, the best place to start looking is in soft mud or wet sand near water. These soils hold tracks well and often yield clearly identifiable prints. This is the best way to learn what tracks look like in the field. As you gain skill, you will learn to identify tracks in other soil types. You will also learn to identify tracks that show just portions of prints rather than whole tracks. To challenge yourself, try following tracks in more difficult soils.

READING

27. In which sentence does the word aid have the same meaning as it has in the passage?
- A The lifeguard at the beach came to our aid.
 - B The money will aid our plans to save for a vacation.
 - C The school group sent canned goods to aid the food shelter.
 - D We used the map as an aid for finding directions to the city.
28. According to the passage, the **best** place for an inexperienced tracker to find animal tracks is
- A on tree bark.
 - B inside burrows.
 - C on a well-worn trail.
 - D along a sandy beach.
29. As used in the passage, what does the word yield mean?
- A produce
 - B collect
 - C stop
 - D hide

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30. Which statement from the passage is an opinion?
- A “You can even track at night using a flashlight!”
 - B “Animals leave signs of their passage in addition to tracks.”
 - C “This is the best way to learn what tracks look like in the field.”
 - D “Stride is the distance from the heel of one print to the heel of the next.”
31. Which part of the passage tells about creating a tool?
- A “Helpful Hints”
 - B “Following Trails”
 - C “Other Signs”
 - D “Where to Find Tracks”

Questions 32 and 33 relate to BOTH the poem and the passage.

32. With which statement would **both** authors most likely agree?
- A Tracking any wild animal is dangerous.
 - B You need a tracking stick to follow a wild animal.
 - C Following tracks is like solving an interesting mystery.
 - D Reading a book about animals is the only way to understand them.

Turn to page 6 in your answer booklet to complete question 33.

READING

Read the passage about an adventure. Then, answer the questions that follow.

To See Into the Past

by Joann Mazzie

“You can’t discover anything by reading books, Lawrence,” Ben said.

His brother looked up from his book. Lawrence said, “Yes, I can discover something by reading books.” Then to their father he asked, “Can’t I, Dad? Remember? You told us about the man who discovered the ruins of ancient Troy?”

“Yes, when we were talking about your book on archaeology and the people who find and study very old objects,” their father said. He steered the car slowly into the parking lot of the Cliff Dwellings Monument.

“Right. You said Heinrich Schliemann learned Greek, and he studied books, so he knew where to look for Troy,” Lawrence said.

“Yeah,” Ben said. “But that’s far away in Turkey or someplace. These cliff dwellings we’re going to are right here. They’ve already been found. You don’t have to discover them.”

Lawrence replied, “Maybe someday I’ll discover some new ones.”

“Maybe you will, Lawrence. But, right now, put your book down. We’re going to see how the prehistoric people in our own Southwest lived,” Dad said. He opened the car door.

“I see the trailhead. Hurry!” Ben said. Lawrence walked behind his father and brother. He looked closely at the high cliff walls and at the rock-walled houses inside

the caves. What he saw was what all the visitors saw.

“See the soot from the fires,” Dad read from the guidebook. “Pueblo people lived in these caves about AD 1250.”

Lawrence thought, Ben’s right. Everything’s already been discovered.

After the trip through the cliff dwellings, the three sat at a picnic table to eat lunch.

As Lawrence ate, his eyes watched the ravens glide overhead. Their shadows played tag on the high rock face of the canyon. This is the way it was long ago, he thought.

Ben said, “Hurry up and eat. Let’s go up this trail. The sign says there are petroglyphs. What’s a petroglyph, Dad?”

“A picture carved or inscribed in rock.”

“Hurry up, Lawrence,” Ben called.

On the trail they saw figures on the canyon wall. They also saw a crooked smile, a stick man, and spirals. Lawrence lagged behind to study the pictures.

Staring at the petroglyphs, he tried to see into the past, to see the humans who had pecked these designs into the rock.

His eyes saw what their eyes saw. They led his hand to a fist-sized dent in the rock face. The nearest one felt like a smooth handhold. He stretched out his left hand to reach a higher one. There were

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holes exactly where his hands and feet needed them to be.

Excitement ran through him. He was climbing the face of the rock using a kind of ladder made by the prehistoric people! His books told him they made such ladders to reach storage caves or hiding places.

He climbed until he was about ten feet above the deserted trail. A bush jutted from the rock wall above Lawrence's head. He was disappointed. Why would handholds and footholds lead to a bush?

His head drew even with the bush, and his eyes searched around its branches. Behind it there was deep, cool darkness. A cave!

Rattlesnakes were a real danger, he knew. So very carefully, he broke off a dried branch and poked it into the cave. He shook it, and then listened. Silence. He held the branches aside so light could fall inside the opening.

Surprise jolted him as he almost lost his handhold. But there in the sunlight lay a pot—a large black jar with ridges around its neck! He wanted to feel the hard clay ribs and pat the dusty black curve of the jar. But Lawrence knew he shouldn't touch anything. Archaeologists learn many things at first by observing the objects just the way they are found.

He pulled his hand back and spread the branches of the bush over the opening. He inched down the face of the cliff and stood on the trail. Just then, his father and brother came around the bend. "Where have you been, Lawrence?" his father asked. "I thought you were lost."

"Dad, I've found something! I really have. I need to tell an archaeologist," Lawrence explained.

"What? What do you mean?"

"I discovered a big pot." Lawrence looked at his feet, so his eyes would not point to the secret cave.

Ben asked, "How could you discover something? You're only a kid. Where is it? Let me see."

"No. No. Dad, I'll wait here. Please get a park ranger," Lawrence said stubbornly.

His father left and brought the ranger back. He introduced Lawrence to her.

Lawrence showed her the handholds and pointed to the small bush high up on the rock wall.

After she climbed up, she shined a flashlight into the cave. When she came down, she looked as excited as Lawrence felt.

"This is quite a discovery," the ranger said. "You didn't disturb anything. Now archaeologists can learn more about the people who lived here. That looks like a storage pot. Maybe there will still be food left in it."

She looked puzzled. "Tell me something, Lawrence," she said. "Thousands of people have been on this trail and never saw the handholds in the cliff face. How did you see them?"

Lawrence kicked at the dirt on the path and said, "I read books about the ancient people."

"He was ready to discover something," his father said proudly.

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34. Read this sentence from the passage.

“ ‘We’re going to see how the prehistoric people in our own Southwest lived,’ Dad said.”

In which word does “pre-” mean the same as it does in “prehistoric”?

- A preen
- B pressure
- C pretty
- D preview

35. According to the passage, the people who made the cliff dwellings

- A wrote books about their culture.
- B created petroglyphs on rocks.
- C warned people about rattlesnakes.
- D lived in Greece and Turkey.

36. What did Lawrence know from reading about prehistoric people?

- A The petroglyphs were maps used by some people.
- B Some people made rock ladders.
- C Rattlesnakes lived in some caves.
- D Some cliff walls were fun to climb.

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37. Why is Lawrence disappointed when he first reaches the top of the ladder?
- A He thinks the ladder only leads to a bush.
 - B He had hoped the ladder led to new petroglyphs.
 - C He can tell that people have already discovered the ladder.
 - D He was sure that the ladder led to the top of the cliff.
38. Who is telling the story in the passage?
- A Lawrence
 - B Lawrence's father
 - C a narrator
 - D a park ranger

Turn to page 7 in your answer booklet to complete question 39.

READING

Read the recipe. Then, answer the questions that follow.

Fruit Pizza

submitted by Katie

Ingredients:

1/4 cup butter	1 banana, peeled and sliced
32 large marshmallows	2 kiwis, peeled and chopped
5 cups crisp rice cereal	2 tablespoons apricot jam
8 ounces cream cheese	1 1/2 teaspoons water
2 cups confectioner's sugar	2 teaspoons heavy cream
1/4 cup unsweetened cocoa powder	2 teaspoons white sugar
16 strawberries, halved	1/2 teaspoon vanilla extract

Directions:

1. In a medium saucepan combine the butter and marshmallows. Stir over low heat until melted. Remove pan from heat and stir in the crisp rice cereal. Prepare a pizza pan by lightly coating with vegetable oil spray. Press the cereal mixture evenly onto the pizza pan. Place into the refrigerator to cool.
2. To make the sauce, combine cream cheese, confectioner's sugar and cocoa in a small bowl. Beat until smooth and creamy. Spread evenly over the pizza crust. Arrange the strawberries, bananas, and kiwi over the crust to look like pizza toppings, or make a fancy design.
3. In a small cup, mix together the apricot jam with the water. Dab onto the fruit with a brush. This will keep the fruit from turning brown. Whip the heavy cream, sugar, and vanilla until stiff. Drop dabs of whipped cream onto the pizza. Slice like a pizza, but thinner. This is a very rich dessert.

Makes 12 servings

Nutrition Info:

Servings Per Recipe: 12

Amount Per Serving

Calories: 323

Total Fat: 11.2g

Cholesterol: 32mg

Sodium: 193mg

Total Carbohydrates: 55g

Dietary Fiber: 1.7g

Protein: 3.2g

READING

40. What is the third step of Direction 1?
- A Cool in the refrigerator.
 - B Combine the butter and marshmallows.
 - C Melt over low heat.
 - D Stir in the cereal after removing from heat.
41. Direction 1 explains how to prepare which layer of pizza?
- A the crust
 - B the sauce
 - C the fruit toppings
 - D the whipped cream
42. Which is an antonym for the word “combine”?
- A mix
 - B whip
 - C discard
 - D separate

READING

43. The sauce ingredients are
- A cocoa, heavy cream, and water.
 - B marshmallows, jam, and cream cheese.
 - C cocoa, cream cheese, and confectioner's sugar.
 - D heavy cream, confectioner's sugar, and halved strawberries.
44. The use of the word dab in the directions indicates that the movement with the brush should be
- A slow.
 - B gentle.
 - C rotating.
 - D whipping.
45. Why is it necessary to brush the fruit with apricot jam and water?
- A to add moisture to the fruit
 - B to add apricot flavor to the pizza
 - C to make it easier to slice the pizza
 - D to keep the fruit from turning brown

READING

46. What step comes just before slicing the pizza?
- A cutting the strawberries
 - B placing the pizza in the refrigerator
 - C placing whipped cream on the pizza
 - D coating the pizza pan with oil
47. In which section of the passage would you find the amount of sugar used in the recipe?
- A Amount Per Serving
 - B Directions
 - C Ingredients
 - D Nutrition Info
48. The main purpose of the passage is to
- A entertain with an enjoyable recipe.
 - B offer instructions for preparing a dessert.
 - C explain how to make pizza crust.
 - D warn about the dangers of rich desserts.

READING

Read the passage about a fishing contest. Then, answer the questions that follow.

Scale the Heights

by Paula Lindstam

“Wake up.” Gram shook Berit awake in the darkness of a winter morning. “Today is the smelt-fishing contest.”

Berit’s sleepy eyes flashed open. “Now quietly put on your clothes, and meet me downstairs. We don’t want to wake the house,” whispered Gram.

“Why are we going so early?” she asked.

“Tide’s coming in, and that’s the best time,” said Gram. “Get on your gear and hop into the truck. It’s all warmed up and ready to go.”

Berit’s winter clothes were hanging from a peg in the hall. As she pulled on her tiny snow pants and jacket, she tried hard to remember the doctor’s words about children who grow very slowly. Still thinking about it, Berit finished dressing and stepped outside into the cold.

As she jumped into the truck, she heard an airplane fly over. She could not see it because of the darkness, but she thought it was probably a Fairchild Metro-liner bringing visitors into her southwest Alaska village for the winter festival. Someday, thought Berit, I’m going to soar in the sky and see what the world looks like from an airplane.

The truck bumped down the winding road. As the sun was rising, it shed its pale light on the river’s ice.

“Are you going to try for the biggest smelt or the smallest?” asked Gram.

“I’m going to catch the fattest smelt,” said Berit.

“Looks like there are already quite a few rigs parked out there,” said Gram. “The fish must be biting.”

Gram eased the truck onto the thick ice, parking near the others so the trucks formed a wall against the cold breeze. Gram got out and reached into the truck bed with her mittens. She brought out two jigging sticks, already wrapped with line, and handed one to Berit.

“The lure is set into the end of the stick. You should unhook it and unwind the line. Can you do that by yourself?”

Together, they fiddled with the jigging sticks until the lures came loose. Gram reached into the truck bed again, withdrawing a long kitchen spoon with straining holes in it.

“I see Chet’s truck. Let’s ask him to cut a couple of holes in the ice for us,” said Gram.

After Chet Hunter finished drilling, Gram scooped out the loose ice pieces with her spoon.

“You go ahead and fish this hole, and I’ll clean up the other for myself. Chet says they’ve added a new contest this year. The person who catches one’s own weight in smelt wins a prize. He thinks you have a good chance because of your size.”

Plop. Berit dropped her lure into the hole and started jigging with the quick,

READING

smooth, up-and-down strokes that Gram had taught her.

It will take lot of smelt to win that contest, she thought.

Berit caught her first smelt right away. She shook the small, silver fish off the hook and onto the ice, dropping the lure back into the hole.

I wonder what the prize is, she thought.

Over and over again, Berit repeated the jigging process.

“Are you getting cold?” asked Gram.

“A little,” said Berit. It was hard to stay warm standing in one place for so long.

“Why don’t we sit in the truck for a while?” said Gram.

The truck still held its warmth and Berit began to thaw. Gram climbed in and poured hot cocoa. Rising steam made the windows fog up.

“Did Chet say what the prize is for the new contest?” asked Berit.

“No, but it’s sure to be something good for such a difficult event.”

Berit heard an airplane fly over.

“Look, Gram!” she yelled. “A Piper Super Cub!” Quickly draining her cocoa, Berit jumped out of the truck as the small ski-plane landed downriver from them.

I’d give anything to be aboard right now, she thought.

Berit fished for many hours. Sometimes she peered into the hole and

watched smelt darting back and forth. Her friends came over, but Berit didn’t stop fishing to play. She kept jigging, stopping occasionally to warm herself in the truck. As the tide receded, fishing slacked off.

Finally, Chet Hunter called out, “Stop fishing, everyone. We’re ready to begin judging.”

Gram helped Berit place all of her smelt into a big bucket. Together, they slid it across the ice to the scale and waited for the contest Berit had entered.

Jimmy Johnson caught the biggest smelt and won a new fishing rod. Lucy Puckett’s award for the smallest was a box of oranges. Mrs. McCready caught the most and won a gift certificate from the grocery store.

“Does anyone think they caught their weight in smelt?” Chet called out.

“Me!” yelled Berit.

“Well, get on up here, Berit, and let’s find out,” said Chet.

Berit stepped up to the scale to be weighed. She fidged nervously as the judges figured the weight of the smelt. It matched her weight. Berit had won!

“And the prize for catching your own weight in smelt is a ‘flightseeing’ trip with Don’s Air Service,” announced the judge.

Berit’s heart leapt. An airplane ride! Her dream of flying would finally come true.

READING

49. Which word is a synonym for “festival” as it is used in the passage?

- A burrow
- B council
- C equipment
- D celebration

50. What does Berit do when her friends come over to where she is fishing?

- A She stops to play for a while.
- B She goes with them to warm up.
- C She keeps trying to catch more fish.
- D She asks them to help her fish.

51. Read these sentences from the passage.

“Finally, Chet Hunter called out, ‘Stop fishing, everyone. We’re ready to begin judging.’ ”

These sentences contain an example of

- A dialogue.
- B rhyme.
- C alliteration.
- D simile.

READING

52. The author describes Berit's feelings every time a plane flies overhead so the reader will know that
- A loud noises disturb the fish.
 - B Berit wants to fly in a plane.
 - C Berit is nervous about flying.
 - D most planes can land on frozen lakes.
53. As used in the passage, what does the word fidgeted mean?
- A played
 - B laughed
 - C squirmed
 - D rested

READING

54. According to the passage, what is the prize for catching the most smelt?
- A a gift certificate from the grocery store
 - B a new fishing rod
 - C a box of oranges
 - D a “flightseeing” trip with Don’s Air Service
55. This passage is considered fiction because the author
- A persuades the reader to try smelt fishing.
 - B informs the reader about how to win a contest.
 - C entertains the reader using characters, dialogue, plot, and setting.
 - D describes for the reader the necessary steps to drill holes for ice fishing.

END SESSION



**DO NOT
MARK
ON THIS
PAGE**

WRITING

WRITING—SAMPLE QUESTIONS

Directions

Read Sample Question A and mark your answer on page 11 in your practice test answer booklet. Fill in the circle that goes with the answer you choose. Be sure to fill in the circle completely and make your mark heavy and dark. If you want to change your answer, completely erase the mark you made before making a new mark. For Sample B, write your answer on the lines provided on page 11 in your practice test answer booklet.

Sample A

Read the paragraph.

¹ I like the sound of birds in the morning. ² sometimes I sit outside and watch the cardinals as they fly back and forth ³ I like the little birds the best.

Choose the correct way to write Sentence 2.

- A Sometimes I sit outside and watch the cardinals as they fly back and forth.
- B sometimes I sit outside and watch the cardinals as they fly back and forth.
- C Sometimes I sit outside and watch the cardinals as they fly back and forth
- D sometimes I sit outside and watch the Cardinals as they fly back and forth

WRITING

Sample B

Turn to page 11 in your answer booklet to complete Sample B.



WRITING

For questions 1 through 5, mark your answers in the answer booklet.

1. Eddie is writing a paper. Read his concluding sentence.

Uncle Bill is the most fascinating person I know.

Eddie's paper is **most likely** about his

- A math class.
 - B family reunion.
 - C favorite relative.
 - D next door neighbors.
-

2. Choose the sentence with a capitalization mistake.

- A The baseball team will travel to Fairbanks for the Tournament.
 - B Did you read the newsletter from the Alaska Museum of Natural History?
 - C We learned that the awards will be given out by Mayor Reed.
 - D Does your brother work at Brown's Supply Company?
-

3. Which would be the **best** concluding statement for a paper about using state parks?

- A With so many fun activities to offer, state parks are a great place to visit.
- B Many state parks have beautiful lakes with fish, frogs, and flowers.
- C Some state parks have hiking trails and playground equipment.
- D Campsites at state parks are open during the summer.

WRITING

4. Read the paragraph.

1 When I have hiccups, I drink a glass of water. **2** It stops my hiccups every time. **3** Having hiccups at school can be embarrassing. **4** My friend Wylie says the “water cure” does not work for him. **5** He holds his breath and counts to ten to make his hiccups go away.

Which sentence does **not** belong in the paragraph?

- A Sentence 1
 - B Sentence 3
 - C Sentence 4
 - D Sentence 5
-

5. Which sentence has a spelling mistake?

- A She didn’t know that there are two kinds of elephants.
- B We’ve learned that a human blinks more than four million times a year.
- C Do you know why the sun and moon cause high and low tides?
- D Did you know that an ostrich has wings but dosen’t fly?

WRITING

Read the passage. It has mistakes that need to be corrected. Use the passage to answer questions 6 through 10.

1 Washing my mountain bike is easy. **2** Before I begin, I gather everything I need: garden hose, bucket, soap, sponge, and towels. **3** I find a place where I can wash my bike and not worry about getting anything else dirty. **4** First, I rinse all the mud and any small stones from my bike. **5** After I rinse off the bike with a hose, I wash it with soap. **6** When I wash my bike, I use a very small sponge, so I can clean all the hard-to-reach places. **7** A tiny sponge is great for washing around spokes, between the grooves of the pedals, and under the seat.

8 I finish washing my bike. **9** I hose it down with clean water and dry it thoroughly with a soft, old towel. **10** I dry the whole bike because I don't want any water spots. **11** After it's dry, I add oil to the chain and other moving parts, such as the front and back sprockets that hold the chain. **12** The last thing I do is check the brake pads to make sure they are completely dry.

WRITING

6. Choose the **best** title for the passage.

- A Saturday Chores
- B Mountain Biking Fun
- C Washing a Mountain Bike
- D Washing Anything Easily

7. Read the sentence.

I use car-washing soap because it is perfect for my bike.

Choose the **best** place to add the sentence.

- A after Sentence 3
- B after Sentence 5
- C after Sentence 9
- D after Sentence 11

8. Choose the **correct** way to write Sentence 7.

- A A tiny sponge is great, for washing around spokes, between the grooves of the pedals, and under the seat.
- B A tiny sponge is great for, washing around spokes, between the grooves of the pedals, and under the seat.
- C A tiny sponge is great for washing around spokes, between the grooves of the pedals, and, under the seat.
- D It is correct as is.

WRITING

9. Choose the **best** sentence to add at the end of Paragraph 1.
- A An old toothbrush is also useful for cleaning tight spots.
 - B Any ordinary garden hose will work for washing a bike.
 - C My mom would not be pleased if I got the car dirty while washing my bike.
 - D You would not want to do this job outdoors on a cold day.
10. Choose the **best** way to combine Sentences 8 and 9.
- A I finish washing my bike, I hose it down with clean water and dry it thoroughly with a soft, old towel.
 - B I finish washing my bike and hosing it down with clean water and drying it thoroughly with a soft, old towel.
 - C Once I finish washing my bike, I hose it down with clean water, and I dry it thoroughly, and I dry it with a soft, old towel.
 - D When I finish washing my bike, I hose it down with clean water and dry it thoroughly with a soft, old towel.

Turn to page 12 in your answer booklet to complete question 11.

WRITING

Read the report. It has mistakes that need to be corrected. Use the report to answer questions 12 through 15.

1 Amelia Earhart was a famous pilot. **2** She set a number of flight records. **3** She was the first woman to fly across the atlantic ocean by herself. **4** Amelia followed her dreams and encouraged others to follow theirs.

5 As a child, Amelia was independent and active. **6** She wore pants, got dirty, and had fun. **7** Many people thought that girls should always wear dresses, be gentle, and stay quiet. **8** Amelia did not agree, and she did what she wanted to do.

9 Before she began flying, Amelia worked as a nurse's aide. **10** She also was a social worker. **11** She liked to help people. **12** After she became a pilot, she wrote books and articles and gave speeches. **13** She wanted Women to have the same chances as Men, and she encouraged Women to go to College.

14 Amelia decided to fly around the world. **15** She traveled thousands of miles. **16** Then her plane disappeared on July 2, 1937.

12. Read the sentence.

She enjoyed playing outside.

In which paragraph does the sentence **best** fit?

- A Paragraph 1
- B Paragraph 2
- C Paragraph 3
- D Paragraph 4

WRITING

13. Which is the **correct** way to write Sentence 3?
- A She was the First woman to fly across the Atlantic ocean by herself.
 - B She was the first woman to fly across the Atlantic Ocean by herself.
 - C She was the first woman to fly across the Atlantic ocean by herself.
 - D It is correct as is.
14. Which is the **correct** way to write Sentences 9 and 10 as one complete sentence?
- A Before she began flying, Amelia worked as a nurse's aide and as a social worker.
 - B Before she began flying, Amelia worked as a nurse's aide she was a social worker.
 - C Before she began flying, Amelia worked as a nurse's aide, she was a social worker.
 - D Before she began flying, Amelia worked as a nurse's aide for a social worker.
15. Which is the **correct** way to write Sentence 13?
- A She wanted Women to have the same chances as Men, and she encouraged Women to go to college.
 - B She wanted women to have the same chances as Men, and she encouraged women to go to College.
 - C She wanted women to have the same chances as men, and she encouraged women to go to college.
 - D It is correct as is.

WRITING

For questions 16 through 18, mark your answers in the answer booklet.

16. Read the paragraph.

At lunchtime my friend loaded his tray with a hamburger, a big glass of milk, potato chips, and pudding. Then he started walking to a table. He did not notice the wet spot on the floor.

Choose the sentence that **best** concludes the paragraph.

- A As always, I had saved him a seat at my table.
 - B Everyone agrees that the hamburgers at our school are excellent.
 - C I could see that the tray barely held all the food he put on it.
 - D When he slipped, the glass of milk spilled all over his lunch.
-

17. Kyle is writing a report on his pet. Which sentence should be included in his report?

- A The animal shelter has two open houses each year.
 - B Most of my friends have one or even two pets.
 - C It is fun to watch people take care of their pets.
 - D It has brown fur, a wet nose, and floppy ears.
-

18. Read the sentences from a story.

The air was cool when they reached the snow-covered hilltop. The orange glow of the sunset colored the sky. In the distance, several deer searched for food.

The writer uses the sentences to develop the

- A characters.
- B setting.
- C problem.
- D solution.

Turn to page 14 in your answer booklet to complete question 19.

WRITING

For questions 20 through 24, mark your answers in the answer booklet.

20. Nessa and Josh are writing directions for building a clubhouse. Which is **most** needed?

- A instructions in the correct order
- B amount of time it will take
- C amount of money it will take
- D time of day to start

21. Read the sentence.

You really should keep up with your homework because it can help you get better grades.

This sentence would **most likely** be found in a

- A set of directions.
- B formal business letter.
- C personal journal.
- D persuasive essay.

22. Choose the sentence in which all capitalization is correct.

- A When we visited Aunt Jill in San Diego, California, we went to the famous Zoo.
- B Mandy's mother told her to wait near the front steps of the Canyon Public library.
- C On the way home from the baseball game, Dad took us to Dairy Delight.
- D Mr. Davis asked Steven when his report on Elk migration would be done.

WRITING

23. Carmen is writing a report on the importance of regular exercise. Which detail should **not** be included in her report?
- A Exercise helps your body stay strong and healthy.
 - B There are many different kinds of exercise you can do.
 - C The average exercise treadmill costs about \$1,000.
 - D Exercise can be done at home, in a gym, or outside.
-

24. Read the paragraph.

Tonight Tyler was in charge of setting the table for dinner. First, he put a new tablecloth on it. Next, he carefully placed four plates around the table with forks, knives, and spoons neatly beside each one. Suddenly, he remembered that his aunt and uncle were coming over for dinner that night.

Choose the **best** detail to go next in the paragraph.

- A Quickly, he put two more plates and more silverware on the table.
- B Finally, he placed water glasses at each setting.
- C Tyler stood back and congratulated himself on doing a good job.
- D Tyler and his sister took turns doing household chores.

WRITING

Read the story. It has mistakes that need to be corrected. Use the story to answer questions 25 through 28.

1 Sean had thought about his hike to Bear Creek all week. **2** Saturday, the Big day, was finally here. **3** It was 8:00 AM, and Toby would be here any moment. **4** Sean looked at the gear he had collected for the hike. **5** Once more he checked his gear: pack, map, water bottle, emergency money, sweater, extra socks, and plenty of snacks. **6** He even packed a raincoat and a hat. **7** It was good to be prepared for any type of weather.

8 The hike was only five miles, but it was his longest hike. **9** Someday he wanted to hike up Mount McKinley, the tallest Mountain in Alaska.

10 Tonight Sean and Toby would spend the night at his grandfather's house. **11** The next day his grandfather would drive them home in his truck. **12** His grandfather had bought a truck last year. **13** Sean knew that Bear Creek was a long way away, so he hoped that Toby would not be too late. **14** He checked the time once more.

25. Read the sentence.

He hoped that he had everything he needed.

Where does this sentence **best** fit?

- A before Sentence 1
- B before Sentence 5
- C before Sentence 9
- D before Sentence 12

WRITING

26. Choose the **correct** way to write Sentence 2.
- A Saturday, the big Day, was finally here.
 - B Saturday, the big day, was finally here.
 - C Saturday, The Big Day, was finally here.
 - D It is correct as is.
27. Which sentence should be taken out of Paragraph 3?
- A Sentence 10
 - B Sentence 11
 - C Sentence 12
 - D Sentence 13
28. Which is the **correct** way to write Sentence 9?
- A Someday he wanted to hike up mount McKinley, the tallest Mountain in Alaska.
 - B Someday he wanted to hike up mount mckinley, the tallest Mountain in Alaska.
 - C Someday he wanted to hike up Mount mckinley, the tallest mountain in Alaska.
 - D Someday he wanted to hike up Mount McKinley, the tallest mountain in Alaska.

Turn to page 16 in your answer booklet to complete question 29.

WRITING

Read the passage. It has mistakes that need to be corrected. Use the passage to answer questions 30 through 33.

1 Writing in code is a great way to send a message to a friend.
2 With a code, only you and your friend will be able to read the message.
3 You can write secret notes. **4** Codes have been around since ancient times.
5 One of the easiest codes to create is one with letters and numbers.
6 First, write the alphabet in a line on a peice of paper. **7** Next write the numbers 1 through 26 under each letter. **8** For example, under the letter *A* write the number 1, and under the letter *B* write the number 2. **9** Continue numbering until all the letters have a number. **10** To write “hello,” you would write the numbers 8-5-12-12-15.

30. The writer’s main purpose in Paragraph 2 is to

- A write messages.
- B give directions.
- C report on an event.
- D tell a story.

WRITING

31. Read the sentence.

Just make sure your friend knows the code too.

Where does the sentence **best** fit in the passage?

- A after Sentence 3
- B after Sentence 5
- C after Sentence 7
- D after Sentence 9

32. Which sentence does **not** belong in the passage?

- A Sentence 1
- B Sentence 2
- C Sentence 4
- D Sentence 8

33. Which word is spelled incorrectly?

- A easiest in Sentence 5
- B peice in Sentence 6
- C numbering in Sentence 9
- D until in Sentence 9

WRITING

For questions 34 through 39, mark your answers in the answer booklet.

34. Which is written correctly?

- A The frisky cat woke up from its nap. It walked out of the room.
 - B The frisky cat woke up from its nap. It walked out of the room?
 - C The frisky cat woke up from its nap it walked out of the room.
 - D The frisky cat woke up from its nap? It walked out of the room.
-

35. Ryan is writing a paper about chess. Read what he has written so far.

Chess is a complicated game. It takes a great deal of concentration. Many chess masters have practiced their moves for years.

Choose the **best** concluding statement for Ryan's paper.

- A Although it is difficult, chess is an enjoyable game to play.
 - B Each chess piece has rules about how it can be moved.
 - C There are books available to teach the basics of chess.
 - D Some people participate in chess tournaments.
-

36. Which sentence would **most likely** be included in a description of a pet frog?

- A The pet shop sells bullfrogs and leopard frogs.
- B My grandparents' house has a perfect pond for a frog.
- C I bought my frog at the pet shop near my school.
- D I have a leopard frog, which will stay small.

WRITING

37. Read the story.

1 Marie awoke before sunrise. **2** Rubbing her eyes, she quietly climbed out of bed. **3** Marie tiptoed to the kitchen to have breakfast. **4** She decided to have toast and jelly instead.

Read the sentence.

She discovered that her brother had eaten all the cereal.

Where does the sentence **best** fit in the story?

- A after Sentence 1
 - B after Sentence 2
 - C after Sentence 3
 - D after Sentence 4
-

38. Read the sentence.

The engineer was grateful for the sucess he experienced.

Which word is misspelled?

- A engineer
 - B grateful
 - C sucess
 - D experienced
-

39. Choose the sentence with correct capitalization.

- A On Wednesday the students from the University visited our school.
- B Our Math teacher assigned twenty problems on Thursday.
- C Next Spring our class is going on a field trip to Anchorage.
- D Outstanding Native American art is on display in the library.

WRITING

Read the story. It has mistakes that need to be corrected. Use the story to answer questions 40 through 44.

1 I never thought it would be so hard to teach my sister to ride a bike. **2** She was all prepared. **3** First, I explained that if you wanted to turn left, you simply turned the handlebars to the left. **4** The same idea applied for turning right. **5** She seemed to understand steering, so I continued with the lesson. **6** I had her get on the bike by the stairs, thinking that she could use the stairs to push off. **7** I hoped that she had brought her sunglasses along. **8** Well, she pushed off the stairs, and then down she went. **9** I had forgotten to explain how to balance the bike.

40. Which sentence does **not** fit in the paragraph?

- A Sentence 3
- B Sentence 5
- C Sentence 7
- D Sentence 9

41. Choose the **best** detail to add after Sentence 2.

- A She was wearing her helmet and elbow pads.
- B She had just turned seven years old.
- C The bike had belonged to our older cousin.
- D She did not know how to stop the bike.

WRITING

42. Choose the **correct** punctuation for Sentence 4.
- A The same idea applied for turning right?
 - B The same idea applied for turning right.
 - C The same idea applied for turning right!
 - D It is correct as is.
43. Choose the **best** way to revise Sentence 6.
- A Also, I had her get on the bike by the stairs, thinking she could use the stairs to push off.
 - B Next, I had her get on the bike by the stairs, thinking she could use the stairs to push off.
 - C However, I had her get on the bike by the stairs, thinking she could use the stairs to push off.
 - D In addition, I had her get on the bike by the stairs, thinking she could use the stairs to push off.
44. Choose the **best** topic for the next paragraph in the story.
- A how to choose a good bike
 - B how bikes are made
 - C balancing the bike
 - D steering the bike

Turn to page 19 in your answer booklet to complete question 45.

WRITING

Read the story. It has mistakes that need to be corrected. Use the story to answer questions 46 through 50.

1 Yesterday was a very special day. **2** I got up early and went to the kitchen. **3** I went to the refrigerator to get some orange juice and noticed a note on the door. **4** It said, “Ben, to get your surprise, you must go to the back door.” **5** I walked to the back door and saw another note. **6** It said, “Ben, to get your surprise, you must go to the front door.” **7** Inside the box, I found a brass key and a note. **8** On the front door, I saw a piece of paper with an arrow pointing toward the floor. **9** I looked down and saw a shoebox. **10** Most shoeboxes are made out of cardboard. **11** The note said, “Ben, to get your surprise, go to the neighbor’s backyard and use this key to open the shed door.” **12** I walked quickly into the yard and over to the shed. **13** I opened the door, peeked inside, and saw a puppy waiting for me!

46. The writer of the story is **mainly** trying to
- A give directions on how to take care of a puppy.
 - B tell how Ben found his special surprise.
 - C describe what the puppy looks like.
 - D tell about Ben’s neighborhood.

WRITING

47. Which sentence does **not** belong in the story?
- A Sentence 1
 - B Sentence 4
 - C Sentence 10
 - D Sentence 12
48. Where is the **best** place to move Sentence 7?
- A after Sentence 2
 - B after Sentence 9
 - C after Sentence 11
 - D after Sentence 13
49. Which is the **correct** way to write Sentence 13?
- A I opened the door peeked inside, and saw a puppy waiting for me.
 - B I opened the door, peeked inside, and, saw a puppy waiting for me.
 - C I opened the door, peeked inside, and, saw a puppy waiting for me!
 - D It is correct as is.
50. Choose the **best** concluding statement for the story.
- A I thought my family would surprise me, and they did!
 - B The orange juice was fresh and tasted great.
 - C Maybe turning eleven was not so bad.
 - D The front door was unlocked.

END SESSION



MATHEMATICS

MATHEMATICS—SAMPLE QUESTIONS

Directions

Read Sample Question A and mark your answer on page 22 in your practice test answer booklet. Fill in the circle that goes with the answer you choose. Be sure to fill in the circle completely and make your mark heavy and dark. If you want to change your answer, completely erase the mark you made before making a new mark. For Sample B, write your answer in the box provided on page 22 of your practice test answer booklet.

Sample A

Stephen bought $\frac{2}{4}$ yard of red material and $\frac{3}{4}$ yard of blue material to design a flag. How many total yards of material did Stephen buy?

- A $\frac{5}{8}$
- B $\frac{6}{8}$
- C $\frac{5}{4}$
- D $\frac{6}{4}$

MATHEMATICS

Sample B

Turn to page 22 in your answer booklet to complete Sample B.



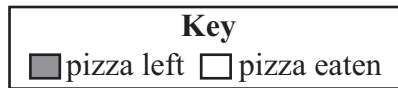
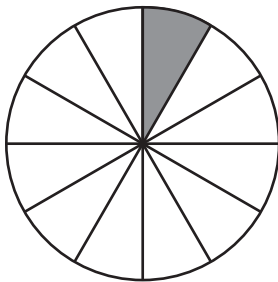
MATHEMATICS

1. Abdul received \$0.68 in change from a cashier. Which coins could Abdul have received from the cashier?

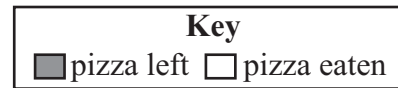
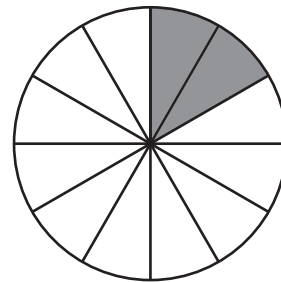
- A 2 quarters and 8 pennies
- B 5 dimes, 3 nickels, and 3 pennies
- C 6 dimes, 1 nickel, and 8 pennies
- D 2 quarters, 4 nickels, and 3 pennies

2. Ed and Charles each ate $\frac{1}{12}$ of a pizza. Which shows how much pizza was left after Ed and Charles had eaten?

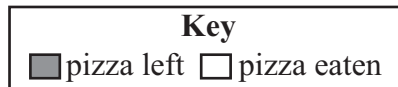
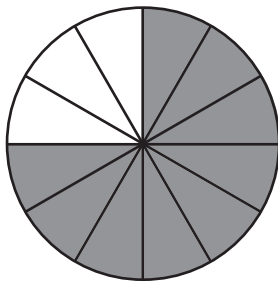
A



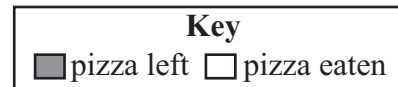
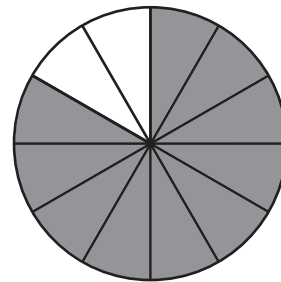
B



C



D



MATHEMATICS

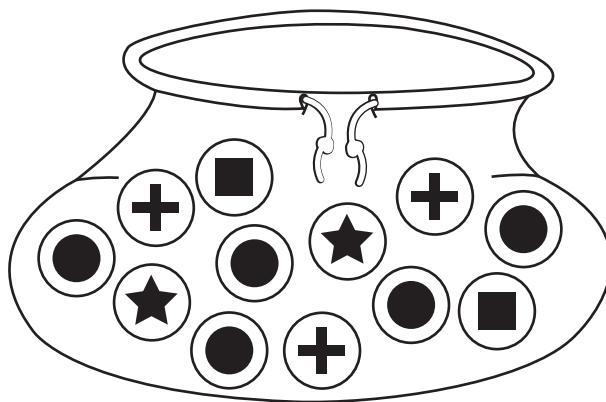
3. The list below shows the number of books Philip checked out of the library each week for seven weeks.

6, 7, 3, 8, 7, 5, 4

What is the range of books Philip checked out of the library during the seven weeks?

- A 5
 - B 6
 - C 7
 - D 8
-

4. Greta put a set of plastic chips in a bag, as shown below.



She drew 1 chip out of the bag without looking. What is the probability that Greta drew a chip with a star on it?

- A $\frac{2}{12}$
- B $\frac{2}{10}$
- C $\frac{1}{4}$
- D $\frac{1}{3}$

MATHEMATICS

5. A city bought 3 new pieces of playground equipment. The first piece of equipment cost \$18,658. The second cost \$15,354. The third cost \$22,037. Round each number to the nearest thousand. Which estimate is **closest** to the total cost of the pieces of playground equipment?
- A \$55,000
 - B \$56,000
 - C \$57,000
 - D \$58,000
-
6. Jessica's family took two trips. The trips were 4,794 miles and 3,655 miles long. How far did Jessica's family travel on the two trips?
- A 7,349 miles
 - B 7,449 miles
 - C 8,349 miles
 - D 8,449 miles

MATHEMATICS

7. Trey's grandparents gave him \$25 to rent video games. He rented 1 game each week. The table below shows the money Trey had left after each rental.

Video Game Rentals

Week	Money Remaining
1	\$22
2	\$19
3	\$16
4	?

The pattern continues. How much money did Trey have at the end of week 4?

- A \$10
- B \$12
- C \$13
- D \$15

-
8. Nick bought $2\frac{3}{8}$ yards of material. Which fraction is equal to the number of yards of material Nick bought?

- A $\frac{6}{8}$
- B $\frac{13}{8}$
- C $\frac{14}{8}$
- D $\frac{19}{8}$

MATHEMATICS

9. Finn watched a movie that was $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours long. How many minutes long was the movie Finn watched?
- A 75 minutes
 - B 95 minutes
 - C 105 minutes
 - D 175 minutes
-
10. Cindy subtracts: $62\frac{5}{8} - 12\frac{3}{8}$. What process should Cindy use to complete her subtraction?
- A Subtract the whole numbers, subtract the numerators, and subtract the denominators.
 - B Subtract the whole numbers, subtract the denominators, and keep the common numerator.
 - C Subtract the whole numbers, add the numerators, and keep the common denominator.
 - D Subtract the whole numbers, subtract the numerators, and keep the common denominator.

MATHEMATICS

11. Abby arranged her pennies using the pattern shown in the table below.

Abby's Pennies

Rows	Total Number of Pennies
1	1
2	3
3	6
4	10
5	15

The pattern continued. What was the total number of pennies Abby had arranged when she completed row 8?

- A 21
- B 28
- C 36
- D 45

-
12. Wanda runs 9 miles in 1 hour. At this rate, how many hours of running will it take her to run 108 miles?

- A 10
- B 12
- C 972
- D 1,062

MATHEMATICS

13. Which is a common multiple of 3 and 5?

- A 3
- B 5
- C 10
- D 15

14. The average female polar bear weighs about 250 kilograms.

$1 \text{ kilogram} = 1,000 \text{ grams}$
--

About how many grams does the average female polar bear weigh?

- A 2.5 grams
- B 25 grams
- C 25,000 grams
- D 250,000 grams

MATHEMATICS

15. Nora used the table below to keep track of how much time it took her to run the same distance each week.

Nora's Weekly Running Times

Week	Time
1	12 minutes, 46 seconds
2	12 minutes, 38 seconds
3	12 minutes, 30 seconds
4	?

The pattern continued. How much time did it take Nora to run the same distance in week 4?

- A 12 minutes, 14 seconds
- B 12 minutes, 22 seconds
- C 12 minutes, 28 seconds
- D 12 minutes, 32 seconds

Turn to page 24 in your answer booklet to complete question 16.

MATHEMATICS

17. Josh mowed 8 lawns. He earned \$12 per lawn. He used the number sentence $12 \times 8 = \square$ to determine the total amount of money he earned. How much money did Josh earn?

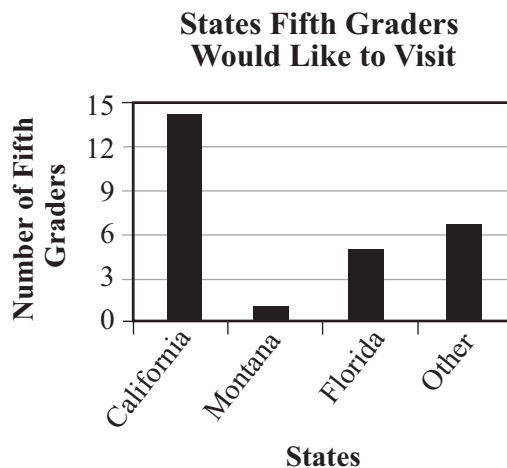
A \$ 1.50
B \$20.00
C \$86.00
D \$96.00

18. A pizza was cut into 8 equal pieces. Katie ate 2 pieces and Emily ate 1 piece. What fraction of the pizza was left?

A $\frac{3}{8}$
B $\frac{5}{8}$
C $\frac{6}{8}$
D $\frac{7}{8}$

MATHEMATICS

19. The bar graph below shows how many fifth graders would like to visit certain states.



Each fifth grader chose exactly 1 state. According to the bar graph, how many students were surveyed?

- A 14 students
 - B 20 students
 - C 25 students
 - D 27 students
-

20. An arena can hold 6,405 people. Which digit is located in the hundreds place?

- A 0
- B 4
- C 5
- D 6

MATHEMATICS

21. There are 36 pieces of candy in 1 box. How many pieces of candy are in 50 boxes?

A 86
B 180
C 1,500
D 1,800

-
22. A store sold 6,152 blue shirts and 2,807 purple shirts during a sale. How many more blue shirts than purple shirts were sold during the sale?

A 3,345 shirts
B 3,355 shirts
C 4,345 shirts
D 4,755 shirts

MATHEMATICS

23. Ms. Rolan needs to place 92 students into 4 groups. Each group will have the same number of students. She uses the number sentence $4 \times \square = 92$ to determine the number of students to put in each group. How many students will be in each group?

A 23
B 88
C 96
D 368

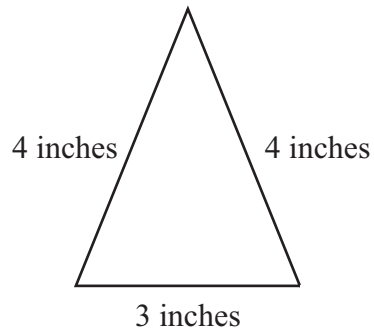
-
24. Alan pays \$246.20 for lumber, \$96.30 for shingles, and \$134.70 for cement for his new shed. Which is the **best** estimate of the total amount Alan paid to the nearest \$10?

A \$460
B \$470
C \$480
D \$490

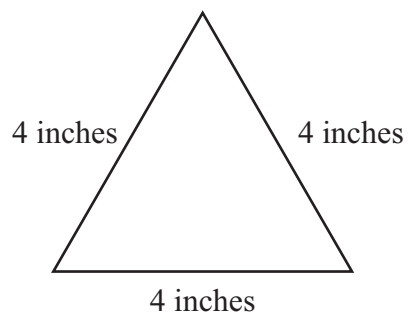
MATHEMATICS

25. Mrs. Bennington used a scalene triangle in her quilt pattern. Which is a scalene triangle?

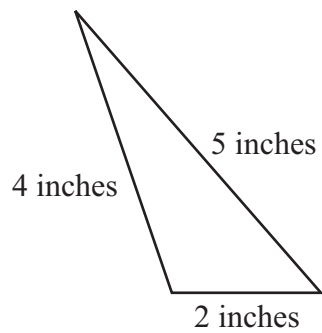
A



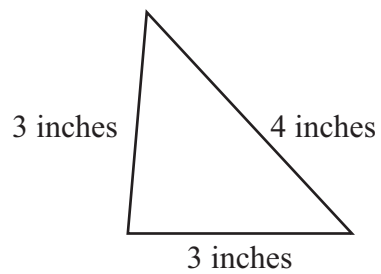
B



C



D



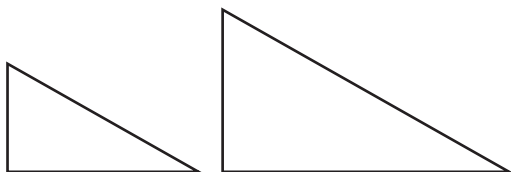
MATHEMATICS

26. Ned ordered a small statue of a wolf. The statue was \$39.95 plus \$5.99 for mailing. What was the total cost of the order?

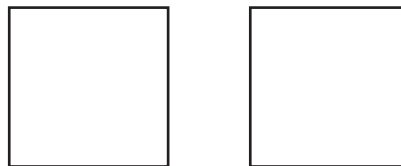
A \$34.84
B \$35.94
C \$44.94
D \$45.94

27. From a pile of shapes, Joe needs to choose two shapes that are congruent. Which two shapes are congruent?

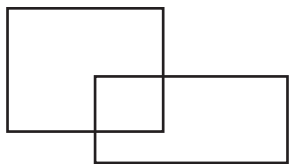
A



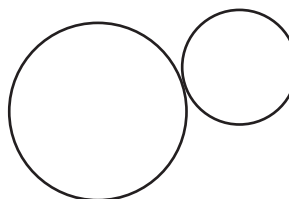
B



C



D



MATHEMATICS

28. Carl caught seven fish. The length, in inches, of each fish is shown below.

10, 9, 8, 6, 9, 7, 5

What was the median length of the fish Carl caught?

- A 5 inches
 - B 6 inches
 - C 8 inches
 - D 9 inches
-

29. Mrs. Washington paid \$8.80 for stamps. Which combination of money is worth exactly \$8.80?

- A 8 one-dollar bills, 1 quarter, 3 dimes
 - B 8 one-dollar bills, 2 quarters, 6 nickels
 - C 8 one-dollar bills, 6 quarters, 5 dimes
 - D 8 one-dollar bills, 7 quarters, 2 nickels
-

30. There were 2,047 people at a band concert one day and 4,763 people at a band concert the next day. After rounding both numbers to the nearest hundred, which estimate is **closest** to the total number of people at the two concerts?

- A 6,700 people
- B 6,800 people
- C 6,900 people
- D 7,000 people

MATHEMATICS

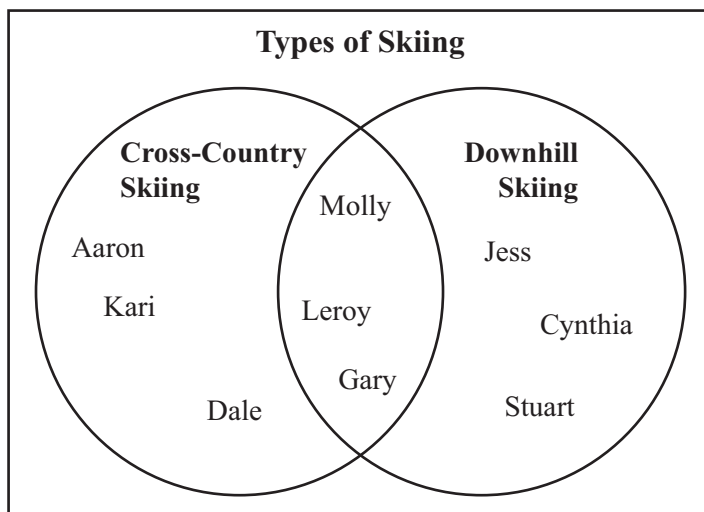
31. In expanded notation, the total attendance for a basketball team's games for a season was:

$$500,000 + 70,000 + 600 + 60 + 5$$

What is this attendance written in standard form?

- A 570,665
 - B 576,065
 - C 576,605
 - D 576,650
-

32. The Venn diagram shows the type of skiing 9 students enjoy.

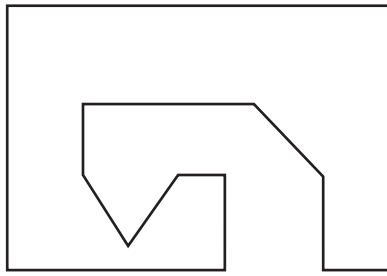


Which students enjoy **both** cross-country and downhill skiing?

- A Aaron, Molly, and Jess
- B Molly, Leroy, and Gary
- C Aaron, Kari, and Dale
- D Jess, Cynthia, and Stuart

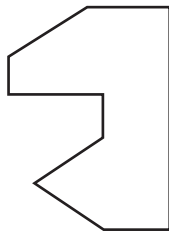
MATHEMATICS

33. Mrs. Gill cut a shape out of a rectangular piece of plastic. The remaining piece of plastic is shown below.

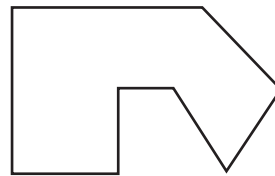


Which is congruent to the shape Mrs. Gill cut out?

A



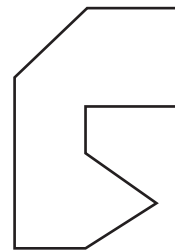
B



C



D



MATHEMATICS

34. A list of prices for bottles of water is shown below. The prices follow a pattern.

Bottles of Water

Number of Bottles	Price
2	\$1.90
3	\$2.85
4	\$3.80
5	\$4.75
6	?

The pattern continues. What is the price for 6 bottles of water?

- A \$ 4.75
- B \$ 5.70
- C \$ 6.65
- D \$10.75

-
35. Scott had 1 ten-dollar bill, 2 five-dollar bills, and 6 one-dollar bills in his wallet. He pulled out one bill at random. What is the probability that it was a five-dollar bill?

- A $\frac{1}{9}$
- B $\frac{2}{9}$
- C $\frac{2}{7}$
- D $\frac{7}{9}$

MATHEMATICS

36. A band director bought 45 uniforms that cost \$89 each. What was the total cost for the uniforms?

A \$3,665
B \$3,905
C \$4,005
D \$4,105

37. After a few weeks of practice, 4 players left the hockey team. There are now 24 players on the team. In the number sentence below, \square is the number of players who started on the team.

$$\square - 4 = 24$$

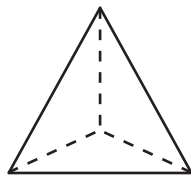
How many players started on the team?

A 6
B 20
C 28
D 96

MATHEMATICS

38. Mr. Walker won an award in the shape of a triangular pyramid, as shown below.

Mr. Walker's Award



How many vertices does the award have?

- A 4 vertices
 - B 5 vertices
 - C 6 vertices
 - D 8 vertices
-

39. Which are the common factors of 12 and 16?

- A {1, 2, 4}
- B {1, 2, 3, 4, 8}
- C {1, 2, 4, 6, 8}
- D {1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8}

MATHEMATICS

40. Which diagram shows the letter F transformed by only a slide?



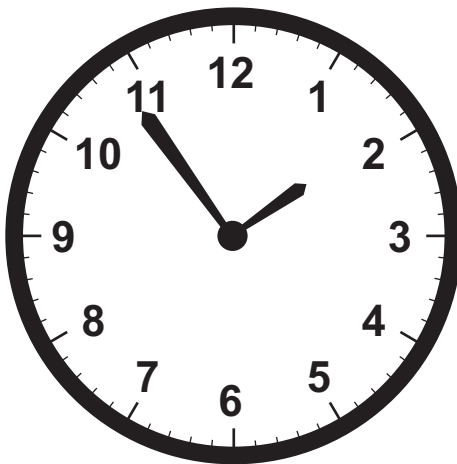
MATHEMATICS

41. The total rainfall for two weeks can be represented by the number sentence $3 + \square = 8$. It rained 3 inches in the first week and \square inches in the second week. How much rain fell in the second week?
- A 3 inches
 - B 5 inches
 - C 8 inches
 - D 11 inches
-
42. Craig put a \$5 bill in a change machine to get quarters. He used $5 \div 0.25 = 20$ to calculate the number of quarters that total \$5. Which expression could Craig use to check his work?
- A $0.25 + 20$
 - B 0.25×5
 - C 0.25×20
 - D 5×20

Turn to page 26 in your answer booklet to complete question 43.

MATHEMATICS

44. Near the end of the school day, the clock on the classroom wall showed the time below.



What was the time on the clock to the nearest minute?

- A 1:54 AM
- B 2:54 AM
- C 1:54 PM
- D 2:54 PM

MATHEMATICS

45. Hannah ordered a video game that cost \$44.97. She will pay \$3.40 for shipping costs. Which shows how Hannah could find the total cost for the video game and shipping?

A

$$\begin{array}{r} 44.97 \\ + 34.00 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

B

$$\begin{array}{r} 44.97 \\ + 30.40 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

C

$$\begin{array}{r} 44.97 \\ + 0.34 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

D

$$\begin{array}{r} 44.97 \\ + 3.40 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

-
46. Brian earns \$5.15 per hour at his job. His older brother earns \$9.00 per hour at his job. How much more does Brian's older brother earn per hour?

A \$3.85

B \$3.95

C \$4.15

D \$4.85

MATHEMATICS

47. Andy used the table below to record the high temperature on the first day of the month for 5 months in degrees Fahrenheit ($^{\circ}\text{F}$).

Temperature on the First of the Month

Month	1	2	3	4	5
Temperature ($^{\circ}\text{F}$)	30	40	50	60	70

The temperatures followed a pattern. Which rule could be used to show the pattern of the temperatures?

- A month \times 30 = temperature
 - B month \times 20 = temperature
 - C month \times 20 + 10 = temperature
 - D month \times 10 + 20 = temperature
-

48. A cruise line had one million, two hundred eighty-six thousand, five hundred two passengers last year. What is this number in standard form?

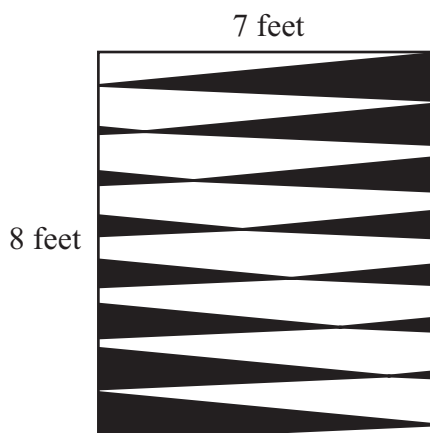
- A 1,268,502
- B 1,268,520
- C 1,286,502
- D 1,286,520

MATHEMATICS

49. Mr. Chang bought 36 desks for each classroom in his school. There are 18 classrooms in his school. What is the total number of desks he bought?

A 508 desks
B 548 desks
C 608 desks
D 648 desks

50. Rebecca made the rectangular blanket shown below.

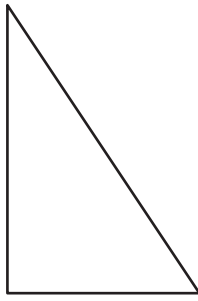


What is the area of the blanket?

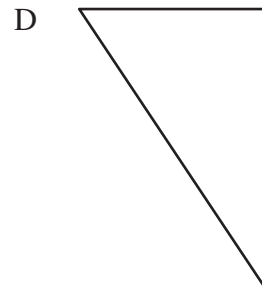
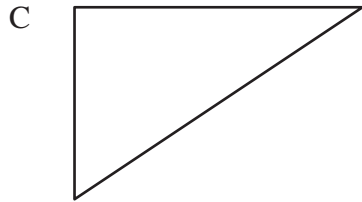
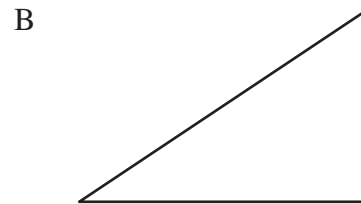
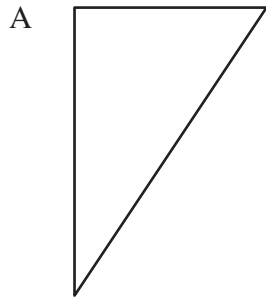
A 15 square feet
B 28 square feet
C 30 square feet
D 56 square feet

MATHEMATICS

51. A triangle is shown below.



Which could show the result of a flip of the triangle?



MATHEMATICS

52. The three largest oceans have the coastline lengths shown in the table below.

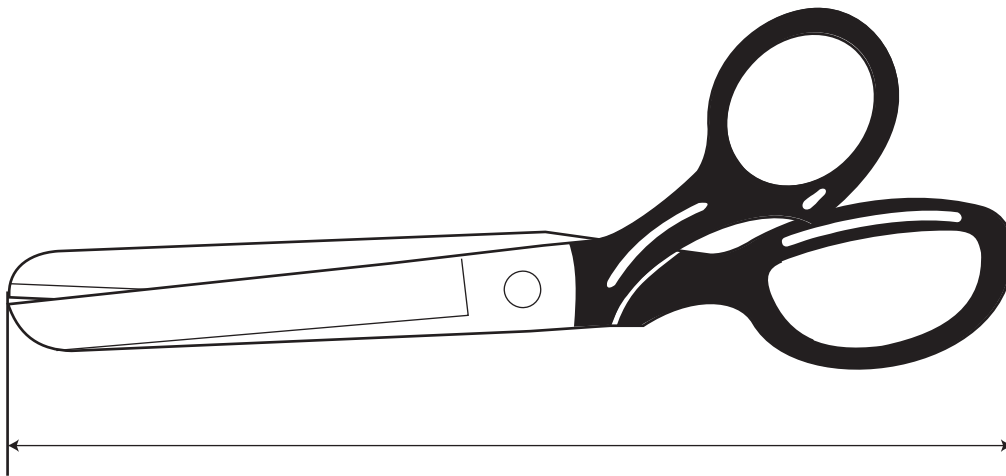
Coastline	
Ocean	Length (km)
Atlantic	111,866
Pacific	135,663
Indian	66,526

What is the order of the oceans from the **longest** coastline to the **shortest** coastline?

- A Atlantic, Pacific, Indian
- B Pacific, Atlantic, Indian
- C Indian, Pacific, Atlantic
- D Pacific, Indian, Atlantic

MATHEMATICS

53. Saiku measured the length of the scissors shown below.

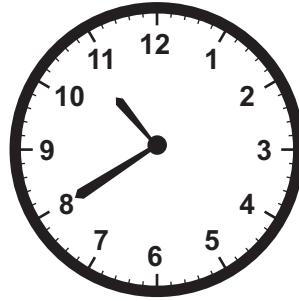


What is the length of the scissors to the nearest $\frac{1}{4}$ inch?

- A 5 inches
- B $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches
- C $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches
- D $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches

MATHEMATICS

54. Anuska arrived at her Saturday morning swimming lesson at the time shown on the clock below.



What time did Anuska arrive at her swimming lesson?

- A 10:40 AM
- B 11:40 AM
- C 10:40 PM
- D 11:40 PM

MATHEMATICS

55. The table below shows the number of park visitors each day last week.

Park Visitors

Day of Week	Number of Visitors
Monday	2,386
Tuesday	1,874
Wednesday	1,293
Thursday	1,451
Friday	1,458
Saturday	2,694
Sunday	2,549

On which day were there the **fewest** number of visitors?

- A Monday
- B Wednesday
- C Thursday
- D Saturday

-
56. Jasmine is playing basketball. The rectangular basketball court is 84 feet long and 50 feet wide. What is the perimeter of the basketball court?

- A 134 feet
- B 268 feet
- C 2,100 feet
- D 4,200 feet

MATHEMATICS

57. John had a jar filled with only quarters and nickels. He took exactly \$0.95 out of the jar. How many different ways could John have taken exactly \$0.95 out of the jar?

A 1
B 2
C 3
D 4

-
58. There are 72 beads in 9 packages. Each package has the same number of beads. In the number sentence below, \square is the number of beads in each package.

$$72 \div \square = 9$$

How many beads are in each package?

A 8
B 12
C 63
D 81

Turn to page 28 in your answer booklet to complete question 59.

END SESSION



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ON THIS
PAGE**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Grade 5

Reading ★ Writing ★ Mathematics Practice Test Book
Form 5PTRWM

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